KRYLOV, A. P.

22465. Krylov, A. P. Avtomaticheskaya ustanovka nepreryvnogo i peremeayushchegosya gaslifgov. Trvdy mosk. neft. in-ta im. akad. Gubkina, vyp. 9, 1949, s-67-78.

SO: LETOTIS' No. 30, 1949

KRYLOV, A.P.; GLOGOVSKIY, M.M.; MIRCHINK, M.F.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, N.M.
CHARNYY, I.A.

History of creating a system for developing Devonian horizons in the Tuymazy fields. Trudy MNI no.12:15-20 '53. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tuymazy--Petroleum engineering)

KRYLOV, A. P.

"Basic Principles of Working Petroleum Deposits by Forcing a Working Agent Into the Bed".
Tr. Mosk. neft. in-ta, No. 12, pp 109-116, 1953

Discusses conditions under which the following processes can be advantageously employed: contour irrigation of petroleum deposits, the forcing of gas into the deposit, and the process suggested by the author of forcing water inside the contour of the deposit. Gives an approximate calculation of the change with time of the water loss into the zone outside the contour as the elasticity of the liquid and the bed decreases. The calculation is carried out according to the pattern of the progressive shift of stationary states. (RZhMekh, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

KRYLOV, A.P.

[Fundamental principles of the development of oil fields in the U.S.S.R.] Osnovnye printsipy razrabotki neftianykh mestorozhdenii v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 25 p. (MLRA 8:7)

(Petroleum industry)

KRYLOV, A. I. and BARENBLATT, G. I.

"On the Oil Stratum Elasto-Plastic Drive," Publishing House of Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1955.

A report presented at the 4th World Petroleum Congress of the Permanent Petroleum Congress, Rome, Italy, 6-15. June 1955.

A-45189

KRYLOV, A.P.; BARENBLATT, G.I.

[On the oil stratum elasto-plastic drive.]Ob uprugo-plasticheskom rezhime neftianogo plasta; doklady na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftianom kongresse v Rime. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 29 p.
(Oil fields) (Permeability) (MLRA 8:10)

USSR/Engineering - Filtration

FD-2234

Card 1/1 Pub 41-2/17

Author : Barenblatt, G. I. and Krylov, A. P., Moscow

Title : On the elastic-plastic method of filtration

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 2, 5-13, Feb 1955

Abstract : Investigates the irregular filtration of an elastic liquid in a non-elastic porous medium, i.e., in a porous medium characterized by a dissimilar relationship between porosity resulting from stress during loading and unloading. Discards the classical point of view that the porous medium in which filtration occurs is not deformed during the filtration process. Graphs, formulae. Twelve USSR references.

Institution: Institute of Petroleum, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : February 5, 1955

[redacted], and [redacted], V. I.

"On the Oil Stratum Elasto-Plastic Drive," a paper presented at the 5th World Petroleum Congress, Rome, 6-15 June 59.

AID P - 2732

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/2 Pub. 78 - 2/22

Authors : Krylov, A. P., Dunayev, F. F., Borisov, Yu. P. and Buchin, A. N.

Title : Against the low-level discussion of questions relating to the exploitation of oil deposits

Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 4-18, Jl 1955

Abstract : This is a sharp rebuke to M. V. Mkrtchyan for his article "Questions relating to a planned exploitation of oil deposits" published in this journal, No. 2, 1955 in which he criticized the present Soviet petroleum industry and advocated a more planned oil exploitation. The authors present a number of formulae, tables and charts to prove that the assertions of Mkrtchyan are completely wrong and his method of analysis is unscientific.

AID P - 2732

Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 4-18, Jl 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 78 - 2/22

Institution : TsIMTNeft' (Central Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Organization of Labor in the Petroleum Industry)

Submitted : No date

15-57-7-10353

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp 251-252 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krylov, A. P.

TITLE: Basic Principles of Exploiting Petroleum Deposits of the USSR (Osnovnyye printsipy razrabotki neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy SSSR)

PERIODICAL: V sb: 4-y Mezhdunar. neft. kongress. Vol 3, Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1956, pp 424-430

ABSTRACT: An efficient system of exploiting petroleum deposits is one which will result in the most complete extraction of petroleum from the deposit at minimum cost per unit of extracted petroleum. Extracting operations are planned on the basis of the following data: 1) geometry of the stratum; 2) physical properties of the rock; 3) physical and chemical properties of the liquids and gases; 4) character of the feeding region

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Basic Principles of Exploiting Petroleum (Cont.)

and flow conditions produced by the geological characteristics of the deposit; 5) initial pressure in the stratum; 6) extent of petroleum saturation of the rock; 7) temperature of the stratum. The rate of petroleum production from the stratum may be unsatisfactory in some cases as a result of low pressure or as a result of the distance from the zone of pressure to the zone of extraction. It is possible to bring the water-petroleum contact closer and to maintain a high pressure in the producing stratum by injecting water into the formation beyond the zone of water-petroleum contact. This system may increase production from a stratum many times over. In a region of gas pressure, the latter is imparted by the gas cap. Forcing of gas into the gas cap makes it possible to maintain pressure in it and hence to maintain the rate of flow of the wells at a constant amount. Forcing of water or gas into the formation also promotes more complete extraction of the petroleum from the deposit and lengthens the more economical flowing life of the wells. The life of a deposit with a large area depends on the relation between the

Basic Principles of Exploiting Petroleum (Cont.)

amount of petroleum contained and the area of the deposit. Therefore the time required for exploiting of the deposit may also be reduced by applying water pressure within the deposit outline. This will divide the deposit into sectors and enlarge the petroleum producing area. The ratio between the outline of the petroleum-bearing zone and the area of the stratum should be increased where the permeability of the rock is very low. This requires division of the deposit into small blocks and necessitates forcing of the repressuring agent into the stratum over the producing area. Nomographs have been constructed to aid in planning the exploitation of deposits. After the general plan of exploitation has been developed, the number and distribution of the wells is decided upon. Here the purpose should be to insure the most complete extraction of the petroleum through the minimum number of wells and in the shortest amount of time. This hydrodynamical problem has now been solved in a general way for deposits of circular and longitudinal form. After determining the distribution of the wells, the following factors are

Basic Principles of Exploiting Petroleum (Cont.)

established: 1) the type of operation of the wells; 2) the rates of flow; 3) the method of extraction of the petroleum; 4) the period of operation of the wells; 5) the total yield of the deposit; 6) the life of the deposit; and other criteria. The third stage in planning a unified exploitation of the deposit consists of evaluation of the economics of various methods of extraction and of selecting the most efficient method.

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V. M. Yermolayev

Krylov, A. P.

93-5-6/19

AUTHOR: Krylov, A. P., Borisov, Yu. P., Buchin, A. N., Virnovskiy, A. S., Rozenberg, M. D., Efros, D. A.

TITLE: Feasibility of Raising Production and Lowering Capital Expenditures in the Development of Oil Fields (O vozmozhnosti povysheniya dobychi i snizheniya kapital'nykh zatrat pri razrabotke neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 21-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article attempts to justify a method of intensifying the exploitation of oil deposits by lowering the bottom hole pressure of the producing wells and increasing the pressure of the injection wells. In eastern oil fields the intensity of the bottom hole pressure in producing wells was determined by two conditions, namely, that the separation of gas from oil in the formation be prevented and that a free-flow production be maintained. Research work conducted by the VNII(All-Union Scientific Research Institute) and the Petroleum Institute of the AN SSSR as

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well as that conducted abroad lead to the conclusion that when the mixture of oil and gas are driven by water the oil production would not be lower than that obtained in the absence of free gas in the formation. There are some grounds for believing that by lowering the formation pressure below the saturation pressure it will be possible not only to maintain the same rate of oil flow from the formation but also to increase it. Periodical and experimental work conducted in recent years by the VNII and other research organizations confirmed the above mentioned proposition. In 1953, an Ufa Scientific Research Institute crew experimented with two wells in the Tyumazy oil fields, wherein the bottom hole pressure was kept below the saturation pressure, the formation pressure being higher than the saturation pressure. Electric submersible pumps were used to bring the oil to the surface. The oil produced amounted to 70-80 per cent of that obtained when the bottom hole pressure was higher than the saturation pressure. Another problem arises when the bottom hole pressure drops below the saturation pressure. Under such conditions paraffin may begin to form in the area surrounding the hole. The temperature and pressure ranges in oil fields of Bashkiriya

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and Tatariya are, however, high enough to prevent the formation of paraffin. With respect to the condition of keeping the production on a free-flow basis, the author states that the experience with the Tyumazy wells shows that, even if electric submersible pumps are used, the increase in cost is too insignificant (2-5 rubles per ton) to be of serious concern. The pressure differential between the pressure of the injection wells and the bottom hole pressure of the producing wells may be increased by raising the pressure of the injection wells. As a result the oil output increases but so does the cost of water and electric power and the number of injection wells. The lowering of the bottom hole pressure and the raising of the pressure of the injection wells have also their negative aspects. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures, hydrodynamic and economic calculations have been made on the basis of concrete experiments. These were conducted at two different types of oil fields, namely: 1) Romashkinskiye and Tyumazy-type oil fields and 2) Zhirnoye-type oil fields. In the first case, a 19.8 x 6 km sector was taken. Injection wells were located

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along straight lines lying on both sides of a given sector and at a distance of 750 m from it. The producing wells were located along straight lines equidistant from each other. Five variations are given as well as the characteristics of the oil field, e. g., thickness of the formation, porosity, viscosity of the oil, saturation pressure, etc. For each variation fifteen pressure combinations were taken so that overall 75 different combinations were analyzed. It was assumed that the viscosity of the oil and water were constant throughout the oil field. The elasticity of the formation and of the fluids was disregarded. When the injection well pressure was increased to 225 atm 33-70% of the water injected escaped into the surrounding formations without affecting the oil-bearing formation. By raising the injection pressure to 275 atm the water loss amounted to 40-76%. When the bottom hole pressure dropped below the saturation pressure, the increase in the viscosity of the oil and the decrease in the permeability of the formation caused by the separation of the gas from oil were taken into account. The oil output increased although not as fast as the pressure drop. Water loss called for more injection wells. In the second case (Zhirnoye oil fields),

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a 6 x 3 km sector was taken. The injection pressures were 106, 130 and 160 atm, each with four different bottom hole pressures, namely: 97, 75, 50 and 25 atm, the overall number of combinations being 12. Electric centrifugal submersible pumps, tubular goods and wires designed by the OKB (Office of Special Design), were used. In calculations, the cost of a producing well was taken to be 1 million rubles, that of an injection well 1.2 million rubles. Capital outlays for the organization and equipment varied depending on the number of producing wells, the volume of oil production, number of injection wells, quality and quantity of electric submersible pumps (En-250-800 and AVaP – 3-150-600 types mentioned), etc. Current production outlays were calculated according to the standard accounting system. Servicing of one well with an electric submersible pump was taken to cost 10,000 rubles per annum. The cost of 1 kw-hr was taken to be 10 kop. The results of these calculations are shown in Fig. 3 (Romashinskiye oil fields) and Fig.4 (Zhirnoye oil field). The diagram in Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the per ton cost of oil on the average annual level of production under

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Feasibility of Raising Production and Lowering Capital 93-5-6/19 (Cont.)

various operating conditions. The diagram in Fig. 4 shows that the intensification of the output within set limits can be accomplished expediently only by lowering the bottom hole pressure in the producing wells. In conclusion the author states that calculations conducted point to the expediency of increasing the difference between the injection well pressures and the bottom hole pressures of the producing wells. These measures, if carried through, increase the production and lower the capital investments required for the development of new oil fields. On the basis of these results, in planning a system for the development of an oil field one should consider patterns in which injection pressure would be increased in injection wells lying along a line splitting the oil field (center-to-edge flooding). The bottom hole pressure of the producing wells may be lowered but not below 25% of the saturation pressure. The expediency of further lowering of this pressure must be confirmed by laboratory tests. The Soviet industry must produce a wider assortment of electrical submersible pumps to meet various oil production requirements. More research work should be done in this field. There are four figures and eight references, three

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Feasibility of Raising Production and Lowering Capital 93-5-6/19 (Cont.)
of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

Krylov A. P.

AUTHORS: Barenblatt, G.I. Borisov, Yu. P., Kamenetskiy, S. G. and Krylov, A. P. (Moscow) 24-11-11/31

TITLE: On determining the parameters of an oil bearing stratum from data of the pressure build-up in stopped wells. (Ob opredelenii parametrov neftenosnogo plasta po dannym o vosstanovlenii davleniya v ostanovlennykh skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp.84-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a method is described of determining the parameters of the stratum and the well from the initial section of the bottom-hole pressure build-up characteristic. The method is based on an accurate solution of the respective inverse problems of the theory of the elastic regime and involves calculation of the integrals of an empirical function representing the pressure build-up characteristic. The approximate calculation of the integrals is effected much more accurately than the approximate calculation of the derivatives and particularly of the second derivatives of the empirical function. The method is applicable equally to gusher wells, compressor and pump operated wells. It is shown in the paper that a

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On determining the parameters of an oil bearing stratum from data of the pressure build-up in stopped wells. 24-11-11/31

slight modification of the method permits determining the parameters of the stratum from the data of the changes in the flow rate and the pressure of the liquid at any transient regime and not only from the data on the bottom-hole pressure build-up characteristic in the stopped well. The method is also applicable to gas bearing strata. The application of the method is illustrated by two examples, one relating to data derived from model tests and another from a well with a flow rate prior to stoppage of 115 tons per day and a specific gravity of the oil in the stratum of 0.825 exploited through a 6 inch dia. column, a 2.5 inch dia. of the lifting tube with data of the pressure build-up characteristic as given in the Table, p.91.

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 17 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1957.

ASSOCIATIONS: Oil Institute Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut Nefti AN SSSR), All Union Scientific Oil Research Institute (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Neftyanoy Institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, A.P.; BORISOV, Yu.P.; BUCHIN, A.N.; VIRNOVSKIY, A.S.; ROZENBERG, M.D.; EFROS, D.A.

Increasing petroleum extraction and reducing capital expenditure in the development of oil fields. Neft. khoz. 35 no.5:21-30 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Petroleum industry)

11(0)

AUTHOR: Krylov, A.P., Maksimov, M.M., Dorokhov, O.I.

SOV/93-58-11-7/15

TITLE: Studying the Fluid Gathering Properties of the D_I Formation at the Bavly Oilfield by Means of an EI-S Electronic Integrator (Izucheniye kollektorskikh svoystv plasta D_I Bavlinskogo mestorozhdeniya na elektrointegratore EI-S)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 34-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an experimental study of oilwell spacing at the D_I formation of the Bavly Oilfield. The experiments were carried out by the VNII Institute by means of an EI-S electronic integrator [Ref 1] under water pressure conditions. The D_I formation is of a nonuniform structure and of changeable facies [Ref 2] and it was developed by pressure maintenance through water flooding [Ref 3]. The data on its development from 1949 through 1956 are given in Table 1. The formation's resistivity to filtration is reflected in Fig. 1. The formation pressure recorded by the electronic integrator at low and high electric grid capacitance and at an increased volume of water injection is shown by Fig. 2. The electronic integrator produced more accurate data on the formation's resistivity to filtration (Fig. 3) and these are reflected in the isobar maps (Figs. 4 and 4b). The EI-S integrator made it possible to reproduce for the first time the oilfield development process

under water pressure conditions and to learn in detail the nonuniformity of the formation as well as the change in oilwell yield during the 10 years of its development. The results obtained with the integrator characterize the formation's structure better than those obtained through well drilling and this will make it possible to employ the integrator in studying the fluid gathering properties of formations with sparse wells prior to actual exploration. Furthermore, the new data on the structure of formations will make it possible to carry out correctly the preliminary development of an oil deposit with the aim of increasing the oil output. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

KRYLOV, A.P.

Review of the activities of the All-Union Petroleum Research Institute during the years 1943-1958. Trudy VNII no.18:3-15 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Petroleum research)

Krylov AP

BORISOV, Yu.P.; KRYLOV, A.P.

Oil well spacing. Neft. khoz. 36 no.1:37-44 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Petroleum engineering)

KRYLOV, A.P.; MAKSIMOV, M.M.; DOROKHOV, O.I.

Using the MI-S electronic differential analyzer for studying the collecting properties of the Bavly D_1 layer. Neft.khoz. 36 no.11:34-41 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Bavly District--Electronic differential analyzers)

KRYLOV, A. P., [illegible], P. F., MAKSIMOV, M. I. (USSR [illegible] II)

"Electrical-Model Studies and Prediction of Oilfield Development."

Report submitted for the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. (New York)

VASIL'YEVSKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich; LEYBIN, Emmanuil L'vovich; ORLOV, Vyacheslav Sergeyevich; KRYLOV, A.P., red.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Pressure maps in oil and gas production] Karty izobar v dobyche nefti i gaza. Pod red. A.P.Krylova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 107 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krylov).
(Atmospheric pressure--Maps)

SOV/180-59-3-33/43

AUTHORS: Kovalev, A.G. and Krylov, A.F. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of Dense Well Spacing on the Oil Flow, from a Deposit

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 152-157(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the dense well spacing on the degree of oil flow (coefficient of extraction) from deposits was investigated on models. The coefficient of extraction (β) takes into consideration the total amount of oil which was left in a deposit after the completion of its exploitation and consists of the displacement coefficient (β_B) which represents the ratio of the volume of oil displaced from the part of the deposit filled with water to the initial content of oil in this part of the deposit and coefficient of surrounding (β_o) which represents the ratio of the oil containing part of a deposit which was submitted to water displacement to the total volume of oil containing the deposit:

$$\beta = \beta_B \cdot \beta_o$$

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Effect of Dense Well Spacing on the Oil Flow, from a Deposit

The value of both coefficient (β_B and β_o) depends to some extent on the conditions of exploitation, however, the determination of the influence of the density of the distribution of wells is mainly related to the surrounding coefficient. In this work the following parameters were taken as a criterion of similarity between the model and actual deposit: ratio of capillary pressure to the pressure drop at which the displacement was taking place and to the pressure drop due to the difference in density of displacing and displaced liquid, and the ratio of viscosity of these two liquids. Experiments were carried out on four models (600 x 300 x 10 mm) from an artificial sandstone prepared according to the method described in Ref 5. The wells were distributed on one side of the model (Fig 2) while on the opposite side a model of the feeding contour was arranged. Before the experiment the model was saturated with kerosene (or another suitable hydrocarbon liquid) under a high vacuum. The displacement of the kerosene with water was carried out

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under a constant pressure drop, the value of which was chosen for its suitability for carrying out the experiment (it was previously established that within the range of velocities used in the laboratory, its value has no influence on the coefficient of extraction). The exploitation of wells on the model was continued to a 98% water content of the product. The dynamics of oil displacement are shown graphically: abscissa - the amount of water pumped into the deposit in units of the total volume of pores in the deposit (or the amount of product obtained); ordinate - degree of extraction in percentage of the total volume of pores of the deposit. As a rule, in the initial experiments the displacement was carried out without wells in a system: water reservoir - oil reservoir. The dependence of the degree of extraction on the amount of water pumped in obtained in this way was used as a standard for comparison of results obtained on exploitation of the model through various numbers of wells. The ratio of the distance between the wells to the distance from the wells to the

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oil bearing contour 2σ/L was taken as a dimensionless parameter characterising the density of the wells in a row for the evaluation of the results of the exploitation of the deposit (model) by varying the number of wells. The results obtained in the case of kerosene (Fig 3, 4, 5) indicated that at any density of distribution of wells, the degree of extraction of oil tends to a given value characteristic for the deposit but while at a high density ($2\sigma/L = 0.5 \div 1$) the maximum degree of extraction is obtained after pumping a volume of water equal to 1 to 1.3 of the total volume of pores, with a low density ($2\sigma/L > 4$) more than 10 volumes are necessary. Moreover, at a low density of wells the water free production (up to the break through of water into the well) amounts to about 30% of the total extractable oil. At a denser distribution of wells the extraction of the water free oil increases. At a density of wells of $2\sigma/L \leq 1$ up to 80% of water free oil can be obtained. Similar experiments were also made

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with a more viscous liquid (transformer oil, μ = 25 centipoise). The dependence of the amount of extracted oil on the amount of pumped water in this case was practically the same for the densities of wells corresponding to $2\sigma/L = 1$, 0.5 and 0 (Fig 6). The dependence of the ratio of extracted water to extracted oil, so called water factor (N) on the extraction coefficient (β) is shown in Fig 7. The lowest water factor is obtained on drilling the deposit according to a network corresponding to $2\sigma/L = 1$. At a denser distribution of wells, the water factor remains the same and the amount of extracted oil will not increase. On the exploitation of deposits with a more viscous oil, higher water factors and somewhat lower extraction coefficients are obtained. There are 7 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are English and 2 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1958

Card 5/5

BOGOMOLOVA, A.F.; KOCHESHKOV, A.A.; KRYLOV, A.P.; KUSAKOV, M.M.

Experimental study of oil recovery in waterflood operations in the presence of free gas. Trudy VNII no.25:73-79 '59.

1. IGRGI AN SSSR. (MIRA 15:4)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

KRYLOV, A.P.; MAKSIMOV, M.I.; BAYRAK, K.A.; PERMYAKOV, I.G.

Measures for improving the production system in the Tuymazy oil field. Neft.khoz. 37 no.2:44-50 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Tuymazy region--Oil fields--Production methods)

KRYLOV, A. P., TREBIN, F. A., BORISOV, Y. A., KOROTKOV, S. T., BUCHIN, A. N., MAMIMOV, M. I., ABASOV, M. T., MIRCHINK, M. F., VASILEVSKIY, V. N., SHELKACHEV, V. N., KOZLOV, A. L., and MINSKIY, E. M.

"Development of the Theory and Practice of Oil and Gas Field Production in the USSR."

Report submitted for the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York City.

KRYLOV, A.P.; KOVALEV, A.G.; OGANDZHANYANTS, V.G.

Reservoir models for studying the effect of well spacing on oil recovery. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:120-128 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

KRYLOV, A.P.

Basic principles of programming the development of oil fields. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:138-152 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Oil fields—Production methods)

KRYLOV, A.P.

Introductory address. Trudy VNII no.29:3-5 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

KALAMKAROV, V.A.; KRYLOV, A.P.; TREBIN, F.A.

General plan for the development of the Romashkino oil field and its introduction. Neft. khoz. 38 no.4:1-8 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Romashkino region--Oil fields--Production methods)

VIRNOVSKIY, A.S.; KRYLOV, A.P.; KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B.

Prospects for automatic and remote control of petroleum production processes. Neft. khoz. 38 no.10:1-5 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Oil fields--Production methods)
(Automatic control) (Remote control)

KRYLOV, A.P.; KORNILAYEV, V.N.

Determining oil losses in reservoir D_1 of the Tuymazy region depending on well spacing. Nauch.-tekh.sbor. po dob.nefti. no. 14:25-30 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

BOGOMOLOVA, A.F.; KOCHESHKOV, A.A.; KRYLOV, A.P.

Process of connate water displacement in flooding oil. Neft.khoz. 39 no.8:36-42 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Oil field flooding)

KRYLOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; BELASH, Pavel Maksimovich; BORISOV, Yuriy Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BUCHIN, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; VOINOV, Viktor Viktorovich; GLOGOVSKIY, Mark Mikhaylovich; MAKSIMOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Nikolay Matveyevich, doktor ekon. nauk; ROZENBERG, Maks Davidovich; SAVINA, Z.A., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Programming the development of oil fields; principles and methods] Proektirovanie razrabotki neftianykh mestorozhdenii; printsipy i metody. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 429 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1.Chlen-korrespondet Akademii nauk SSSR (for Krylov).
(Oil reservoir engineering)

KRYLOV, A.P.; BORISOV, Yu.P.

Scientific principles of present-day oil-field production methods and their development. Neft. khoz. 40 no.12:33-38 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum production)

KRYLOV, Aleksandr Petrovich

"Problems of developing oil deposits in the USSR"

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt am Main, W. Germany, 19-26 Jun 63.

Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Director, All-Union Petroleum and Gas Scientific Research Institute, Moscow [1960]

BORISOV, Yu.P.; ZHELTOV, Yu.P.; KRYLOV, A.P.; ROZENBERG, M.D. (Moscow)

"New problems of underground mechanics in the oil field development"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

KRYLOV, A.P., red.; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BORISOV, Yu.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BRISKMAN, A.A., red., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUCHIN, A.N., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; VIRNOVSKIY, A.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; ZHELTOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MAKSIMOV, M.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MARKOVSKIY, G.E., inzh., red.; MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, N.M., doktor ekon. nauk, prof, red.; PETROVSKAYA, A.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; PILATOVSKIY, V.P., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ROZENBERG, M.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SAFRONOV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red

[Petroleum production; theory and practice. 196' yearbook] Dobycha nefti; teoriia i praktika. Ezhegodnik 1963. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krylov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Melik-Pashayev, Rozenberg). 3. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (for Nikolayevskiy).

KALAMKAROV, V.A.; ORUDZHEV, S.A.; GALONSKIY, P.P.; KRYLOV, A.P.; MAKSIMOV, M.I.; TREBIN, F.A.

Accomplishments of Soviet petroleum workers in the development of oil fields. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10: 89-99 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:1[illegible]

BAYLOV, A.P.; BORISOV, Yu.P.; BYKOV, N.Ye.; ORLOV, V.I.

Principles for programming the development of multipay oil fields and bringing them into production. Neft. khoz. 43 no.8:1-7 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GALKIN, N.P.; MAYOROV, A.A.; SHUBIN, V.A.; POLUEKTOVA, G.B.; KRYLOV, A.S.

Composition of precipitates forming in the reaction of ammonia with aqueous solutions of uranyl sulfate or nitrate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2319-2324 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Uranyl sulfate) (Uranyl nitrate) (Ammonia)

27898
S/078/61/006/010/005/013
B121/B101

21.41C0

AUTHORS: Galkin, N. P., Shubin, V. A., Krylov, A. S.

TITLE: Chemism of reduction of chemical uranium concentrates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 10, 1961, 2325-2328

TEXT: The authors deal with the problem of reducing uranium concentrates obtained by ion exchange (85 % U_3O_8) and containing Al and Fe impurities. They studied the reduction of ammonium and sodium uranyl sulfates with hydrogen in the presence of iron or aluminum oxides. The samples were prepared by reacting NH_4OH or NaOH with UO_2SO_4 at a pH of 7-8 and a temperature of 80°C, and by adding the relevant Al or Fe cation. The decomposition of ammonium uranyl sulfate in a hydrogen atmosphere at 350°C obeys the equation: $(NH_4)_2(UO_2)_2SO_4(OH)_4 \rightarrow UO_2SO_4 + UO_3 + 2NH_3 + 3H_2O$. At 550°C, the UO_3 formed continues to decompose according to the equation: $3UO_3 \rightarrow U_3O_8 + 1/2\ O_2$. UO_2 is formed from UO_3, U_3O_8, and uranyl sulfate by reduction with hydrogen: $UO_3 + H_2 \rightarrow UO_2 + H_2O$; $U_3O_8 + 2H_2 \rightarrow 3UO_2 + 2H_2O$;

Card 1/3

Chemism of reduction of chemical...

$UO_2SO_4 + 5H_2 \longrightarrow UO_2 + H_2S + 4H_2O$. The decomposition of sodium uranyl sulfate in a hydrogen atmosphere takes place according to the following equations: $Na_2(UO_2)_2SO_4(OH)_4 \longrightarrow UO_2SO_4 + 2NaOH + UO_3 + 2H_2O$; $2NaOH + 2UO_3 \longrightarrow Na_2U_2O_7 + H_2O$; $UO_2SO_4 + 2NaOH \longrightarrow Na_2SO_4 + UO_3 + H_2O$. The reduction of uranium (VI) from the ammonium salt takes place quantitatively, and uranium (VI) is reduced from the sodium salt in an amount of 52.6 % only. Sodium diuranate was reduced in order to study the effect of sodium on the reduction of uranium (VI) compounds. Sodium diuranate is reduced in two stages: $Na_2U_2O_7 + H_2 \longrightarrow 2NaUO_3 + H_2O$; $2NaUO_3 + H_2 \longrightarrow 2UO_2 + 2NaOH$. Moreover, reduction of the sulfates results in the formation of H_2S which forms Na_2S with NaOH. The presence of sodium and iron interferes with the reduction of uranium (VI). The reduction degree of uranium (VI) from ammonium uranyl sulfate in the presence of iron hydroxide at 550°C is 64.6 % after 1 hr. The phase composition of the reduction products in the presence of iron hydroxide was determined by x-ray analysis. UO_2, U_3O_8, uranyl sulfate, and iron monouranate were found in the radiogram after a

Card 2/3

Chemism of reduction of chemical...

reduction time of 15 min. At 550°C, uranium (VI) of iron-containing ammonium uranyl sulfate is almost entirely reduced by H_2 after 4 hr. UO_2, FeS, and metallic Fe were the end products. The formation of iron sulfide interferes with the reduction of ammonium uranyl sulfate in the presence of iron hydroxide. Aluminum hydroxide does not affect the reduction; it behaves like a mechanical impurity. On reduction, the compounds studied gave the same final compounds as are obtained by reduction of chemical concentrates. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ch. D. Harringston, A. E. Ruehle. Uranium Production Technology, New York, 1959.

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1960

Card 3/3

S/064/62/000/009/001/001
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Galkin, N. P., Shubin, V. A., Krylov, A. S.

TITLE: High-temperature hydrolysis of silicon tetrafluoride in the decomposition products of fluosilicic acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1962, 11-13

TEXT: With a view to the preparation of hydrofluoric acid from fluorine-containing waste gases of the phosphoric acid fertilizers industry, an investigation was made of the high-temperature hydrolysis of silicon tetrafluoride in the decomposition products of fluosilicic acid by way of the reaction $SiF_4 + 2 H_2O \rightleftharpoons 4 HF + SiO_2$. According to Ref. 6 (F. A. Lenfesty, T. D. Farr, J. C. Brocher, Ind. Eng. Chem., 44, no. 6, 1448 (1952)), the equilibrium constant of this reaction obeys the equation $\log K_p = 5.547 - 6383/T$. Using that equation it was established that the degree of hydrolysis of silicon tetrafluoride during the thermal decomposition of fluosilic acid of different concentrations increases with decreasing concentration of the initial fluosilicic acid and with rising reaction temperature. When 5% fluosilicic acid is decomposed, a virtually

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quantitative hydrolysis of SiF_4 starts from 600°C, whereas in the case of 35% fluosilicic acid it does not occur below 1100°C. Decomposition of 50% H_2SiF_6 at 900-1000°C gives a gas mixture containing approximately 40 mole% HF and approximately 57% H_2O. After the hydrolysis of SiF_4 the gas mixture (HF, H_2O, SiF_4) was conducted over glowing coal at temperatures exceeding 800°C, whereby the water vapor was reduced. The HF concentration in the gas phase increased from 19.2 to 27.3 mole% as the temperature of SiF_4 hydrolysis and the temperature of reduction increase from 800 to 1050°C, while the concentrations of water vapor and of silicon tetrafluoride drop from 5.4 to 0.7, and from 4.1 to 1.6%, respectively. The concentrations of hydrogen (approximately 37.5%) and CO (approximately 30%) remain virtually constant while the CO_2 content decreases from 5.1 to 2.6%. These laboratory data are close to the calculated equilibrium values. This indicates that the temperature dependence of the hydrolysis constant of silicon tetrafluoride as used here holds also for temperatures above 800°C. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. The English-language reference is: A. H. Stuewe, Chem. Eng. News, 36, no. 51, 34 (1957).

Card 2/2

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; KRYLOV, A.S.

High temperature hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride in decomposition products of silicohydrofluoric acid. Khim.prom. no.9:635-637 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Silicon chloride) (Hydrofluoric acid) (Hydrolysis)

S/064/62/000/010/002/002
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Galkin, N.P., Shubin, V.A. and Krylov, A.S.

TITLE: Thermodynamic analysis of the interaction reactions between hydrofluoric acid vapors and carbon

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1962, 50-53

TEXT: The recommended method for dehydrating HF is to reduce its aqueous vapors with C. To evaluate this method, a thermodynamic analysis of the reactions of HF with C and the reduction products of water (CO, CO_2, H_2, CH_4) were undertaken. Calculations of the thermodynamic equilibrium constants of all the possible reactions (with COF_2 and $CH_{4-n}F_n$, where n = 1-4, as the possible products) show that HF is inert w.r.t. all the components. At all initial HF concentrations, the CO_2 and CH_4 contents of the resulting equilibrium gas mixture fall sharply as the reduction temperature is increased. The H_2 and CO contents increase correspondingly. At temperatures > 1200°K the gas mixture consists of HF, CO and H_2 only. There are 6 tables.

Card 1/1

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; KRYLOV, A.S.

Thermodynamic analysis of interaction between hydrofluoric acid vapors and carbon. Khim.prom. no.10:750-753 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Hydrofluoric acid)
(Carbon)
(Thermochemistry)

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; SENATOV, A.D.; KRYLOV, A.S.

Thermal decomposition of waste waters containing a nitrate ion. Khim. prom. no.2:87-91 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Sewage—Purification) (Nitrates)

L 10603-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3000944 S/0064/63/000/003/0030/0032

46

AUTHOR: Galkin, N. P.; Shubin, V. A.; Kry*lov, A. S.

TITLE: Several possible methods for the production of hydrogen fluoride

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1963, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen fluoride, HF

ABSTRACT: This is a literature survey on methods of making HF. No original work is reported.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQD: 31May63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 014

Card 1/1

GALKIN, M. P.; SHUBIN, V. A.; KRYLOV, A. S.

Some possible methods of producing hydrogen fluoride. Khim. prom. no.3:190-192 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Hydrofluoric acid)

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; SENATOV, A.D.; KRYLOV, A.S.

Removal of nitrogen oxides from tail gases of chemical industries. Khim. prom. no.6:424-426 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

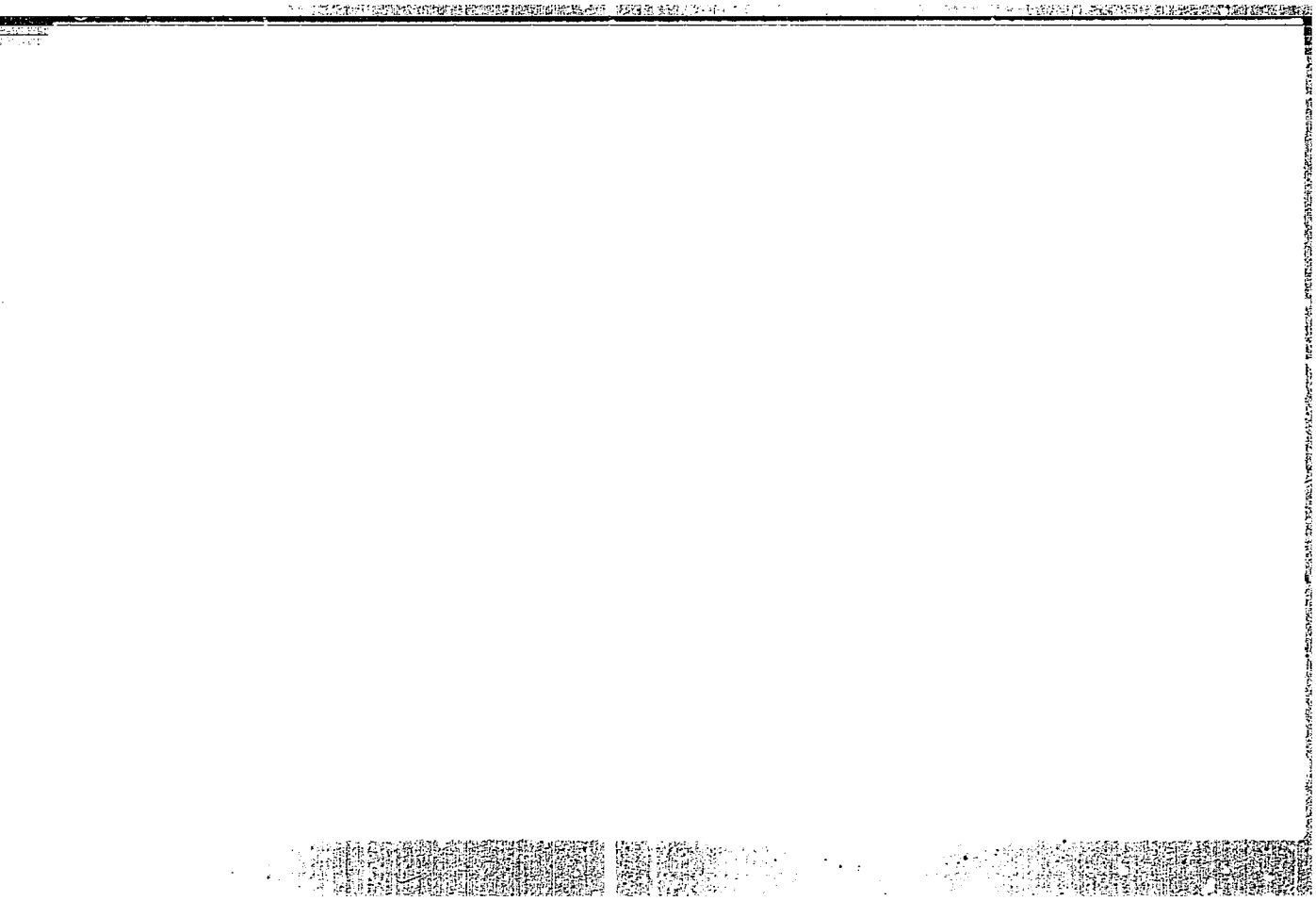
(Gases—Purification) (Nitrogen oxides)

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; KRYLOV, A.S.; SENATOV, A.D.

Thermodynamic analysis of the process of condensation of hydrogen fluoride from its mixture with water vapor, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide. Khim.prom. no.9:686-690 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GALKIN, N.P.; SHUBIN, V.A.; KRYLOV, A.S.; SENATOV, A.D.

Ammonium fluorides and the recovery of fluorine from waste gases. Khim. prom. no.10:752-754 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826820013-1"

KHRISANOV, Marks Ivanovich; KRYLOV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; RUDIN, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; TOLOCHKO, B.G., inzh., red.; MARCHENKOV, I.A. tekhn.red.

[Installation and adjustment of hoisting and conveying machinery] Montazh i naladka pod"emno-transportnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 236 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

AIMAZOYEVA, V. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.; BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. F.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.; ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.; MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.; SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHAMRAY, A. F.; SHIPITSINA, N. K.; SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4: 457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelami - prof. V. N. Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

KRYLOV, A. S.

Conditions of permissibility for carrying out entomological primary field trials of new repellents. Med. paras. i paraz. bol. no.6: 726-730 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev zav. otdelom - prof. V. P. Pod"yapol'skaya) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

KRYLOV, A.S.

Method for a pharmacological evaluation of new preparations proposed as epicutaneous repellents. Med.parazi paraz.bol. 29 no.3:334-336 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

KRYLOV, A.S.; SAZONOVA, E.V.

Study of the toxicity of and tolerance to benzimine, a repellent. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:53-57 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. V.F. Gladkikh) gel'mintologicheskogo otdela (zav. - V.P. Pod"yapol'skaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KRYLOV, A.V. DECEASED 1961/3

c1961

SEE ILC

DECEASED AGRONOMY

KAPTSOV, N.P., dots.; KRYLOV, A.V., dots., otv. red.

[Complex movement of a point; methodological textbook on theoretical mechanics] Slozhnoe dvizhenie tochki; uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie po teoreticheskoi mekhanike. Otv. red. A.V. Krylov, Moskva, Mosk. in-t neftekhim. i gazovoi promyshl. im. I.M.Gubkina, 1959. 17 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mechanics)

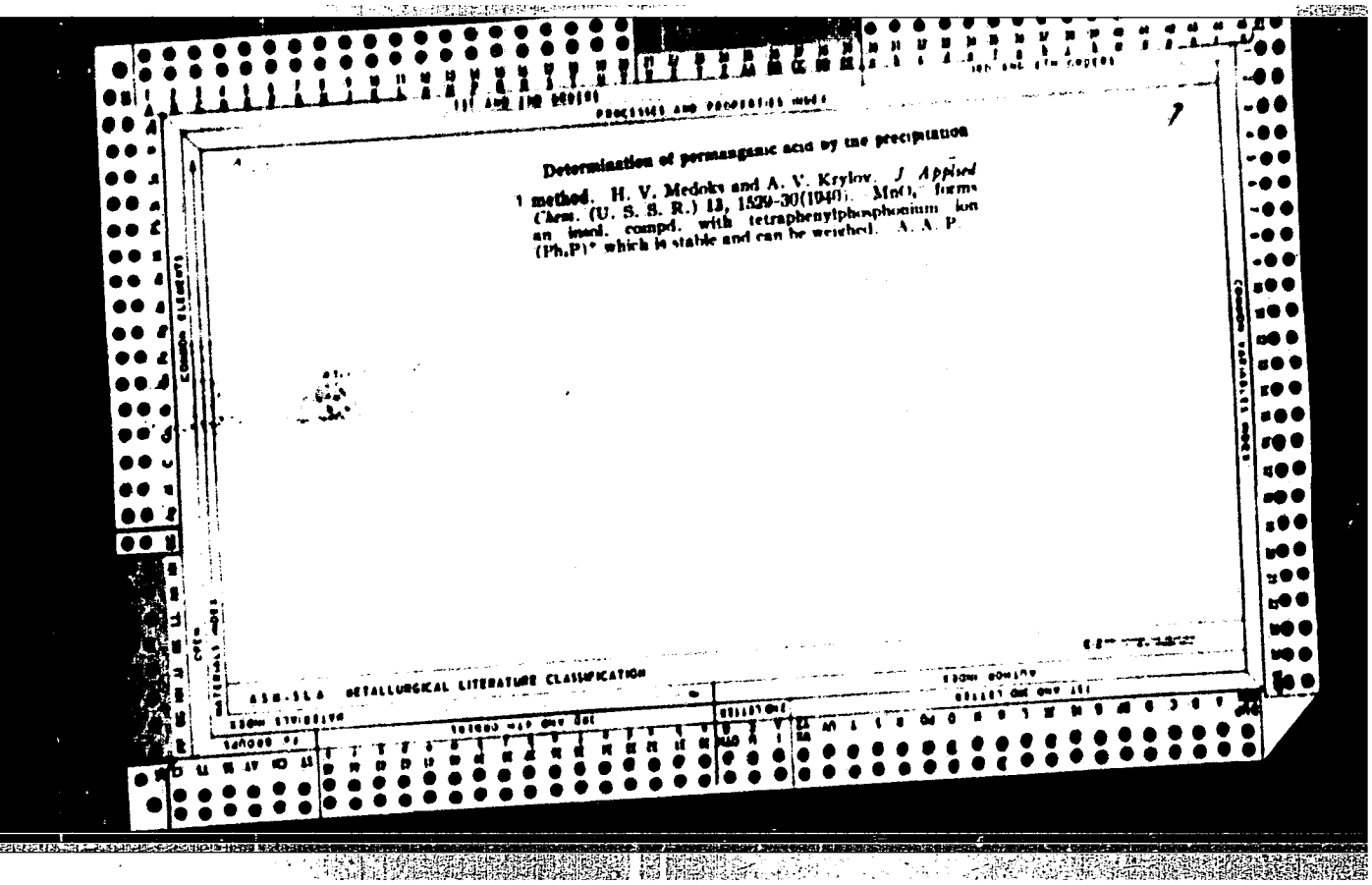
KRYLOV, A.V.; LIFSHITS, O.L.

Suspended movable scales for weighing cupola-furnace charges.
Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.20:13-15 '56. (MIRA 12:11)
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

KRYLOV, A.V.;KRUPSKIY, N.I.

Dynamometer for determining the strength and stretch of a moving thread. Tekst.prom. 15 no.11:38-39 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Thread--Testing) (Dynamometer)



Determination of permanganic acid by the precipitation
1 method. H. V. Medoks and A. V. Krylov. J Applied
Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1529-30(1940). Mn(), forms
an insol. compd. with tetraphenylphosphonium ion
(Ph,P)+ which is stable and can be weighed. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KRYLOV, A. V.

Apr 1947

USSR/Flow, Axial
Reynolds number

"Determination of the Discharge and Constriction Coefficients in Pipe-line Flow Through Square-edged Circular Orifices," A. V. Krylov, 3 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LVI, No 2

Graphs showing Reynolds number versus discharge coefficient alpha, for various orifice-diameter ratios (d/D), of ordinary pipes used in industry. Formulas and diagrams.

11T61

KRYLOV, A. V.

Apr 1947

USSR/Physics
Diaphragms
Liquids - Flow

"The Determination of Coefficients of Expansion and Contraction of Fine Diaphragms," A. V. Krylov, 3 pp

"Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR" Vol LVI, No 2

The results of experimental and theoretical study of coefficients of expansion and contraction of fine diaphragms placed in round tubes in conformance with norms DIN-1952 are presented. The article shows the practical possibility, within known limits, of applying the solution of the plane problem of broken flows of Krikhgof-Gel'mgol'ts to the axisymmetrical problem of the discharge of a liquid through fine diaphragms.

54184

ID

KRYLOV, A. V.

PA 43/43T105

USSR/Physics
Flow, Viscous
Diaphragms

Feb 1948

"Some Experimental Data on the Flow of Viscous Liquids through Fine Diaphragms," A. V. Krylov, Inst Mech, Acad Sci USSR, 15 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 2 p. 171-86

Gives results of experimental research on coefficient of discharge of viscous liquid (oil) when flowing through fine diaphragms, and effect of eccentricity on discharge measurements. Submitted by Academician V. L. Pozdyunin.

[redacted]

43T105

KRYLOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Theoretical study of liquid flow passing through a diaphragm. Trudy MNI no.11:317-326 '51. (MLRA 10:3)
(Hydrodynamics)

KRYLOV, A. V.

"Some Experimental Data on the Flow of Liquid in Rotating Pipes"

Problems of Petroleum Production and Petroleum Engineering, Moscow, Neftyanoy institut, Gostpptekhizdat, 1957, 393pp. (Trudy vyp. 20)
This book is a collection of articles written by professors and faculty members of the Petroleum Inst. im I. M. Gubkin.

KHYLOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental data on viscous fluid flow in rotating pipes.
Trudy MVI no.20:125-140 '57. (MIRA 13:5)
(Pipe--Hydrodynamics)

KRYLOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; RABINOVICH, Ye.Z., red.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Single-screw pumps]Odnovintovye nasosy. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 153 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Rotary pumps)

KRYLOV, A.V.

Axial pressure in a single-screw pump. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.4:75-80 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.
(Oil well pumps)

KRYLOV, A.V.

Effect of the number of revolutions of the screw on the efficient performance of single-screw pumps. Trudy MINKHiGP no.40:162-166 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil well pumps)

KRYLOV, A.V.

Rise in pressure in the casing of single-screw pumps. Trudy MINKHiGP no.40:155-161 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Oil well pumps) (Pressure)

KRYLOV, A.V.

Selecting a single-screw pump for operation in a given well.
Neft. khoz. 41 no.4:48-50 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

KRYLOV, A.V.

Plotting the characteristics Q -- H of a single-screw pump. Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:285-290 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1963/
14

KRYLOV, A. V.

DECEASED
c. '62

Biology
Plants

1. KRYLOV, A.Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Geological Time

7. Problems of determining the age of geological formations by radioactive methods, Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

KRYLOV, A.Ya.

STARIK, I.Ye., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, redaktor; BARANOV, B.I., professor, redaktor; GERLING, E.K., professor, redaktor; LEVIN, B.Yu., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KRYLOV, A.Ya., redaktor; PEKARSKAYA, T.B., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; MYASNIKOV, I.A., redaktor; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Transactions of the first session of the Commission on Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations] Trudy pervoi sessii komissii po opredeleniiu absoliutnogo vozrasta geologicheskikh formatsii; 12-15 aprelia 1952 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 231 p.(MLRA 8:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Starik). 2. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk.
(Earth--Age)

Murina, A. Ya.

USSR/ Geology - Rock formation

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 6/21

Authors : Starik, I. Ye.; Murina, G. A.; and Krylov, A. Ya.

Title : Criteria of the suitability of minerals for determination of their age by the helium method

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 20/2, 67 - 71, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : By making use of the fact, established through research, that there is a definite connection between the form in which radio-active elements are present in a mineral and the preservation of helium in the mineral during geological times, the age of rocks was successfully determined. Twenty types of granite were subjected to this helium method to determine their age. Four references: 1 USA and 3 Soviet (1933-1946). Tables; graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : December 1, 1954

15-1957-10-14145

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 124 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Starik, I. Ye., Starik, F. Ye., Atrashenok, L. Ya., Kostyrev, O. B., Kosyakov, V. N., Krylov, A. Ya.

TITLE: The Influence of Different Elements on the Fluorescence of Uranium in Sodium Fluoride (Vliyaniye razlichnykh elementov na lyuminestsentsiyu urana vo ftoristom natrii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Radiyev. in-ta AN SSSR, 1956, vol 7, pp 114-125

ABSTRACT: The principal merits of the fluorescent method of determining U are its simplicity, speed, and high sensitivity. It is possible to determine up to 1×10^{-13} grams of U in the bead. The precision of the determination is generally close to 20%. In any method using different activators, measuring devices, and sources of ultraviolet light, impurities exert considerable influence by altering the fluorescence of the Uranium or by extinguishing it. The influence of 45 elements on the fluorescence of U in NaF was studied. The investigations were made on

Card 1/3

beads of NaF weighing 5 mg and containing 5×10^{-9} g of U. The elements were introduced into the bead either by mixing with NaF or with the corresponding salt, in different proportions, in case of soluble compounds, by dipping the bead of NaF, which contains a definite quantity of U, into the quenching salt solution. When using the dipping method, it is necessary to know the precise weight of the bead, inasmuch as beads of different weights take up different amounts of solution. The intensity of fluorescence is strongly influenced by the surface of the bead, which is a function of the quality of fusion, of the cooling of the bead, and also of the quantity of NaF. The elements investigated may be divided approximately into five groups, according to their influence on the fluorescence of uranium. 1) Na, K, Rb, Zn, Tl, S, Mo, W, Cl, Br, and J show essentially no effect, even in relatively large quantities. 2) Be, Ce, La, Th, P, Ni, Fe, Mn, Cu, Sr, Cd, Mg, B, Se, Cs, Zn, Ba, Li, and Si extinguish fluorescence when present in the bead in large quantities (on the order of several per cent of the weight of the bead). 3)

Card 2/3

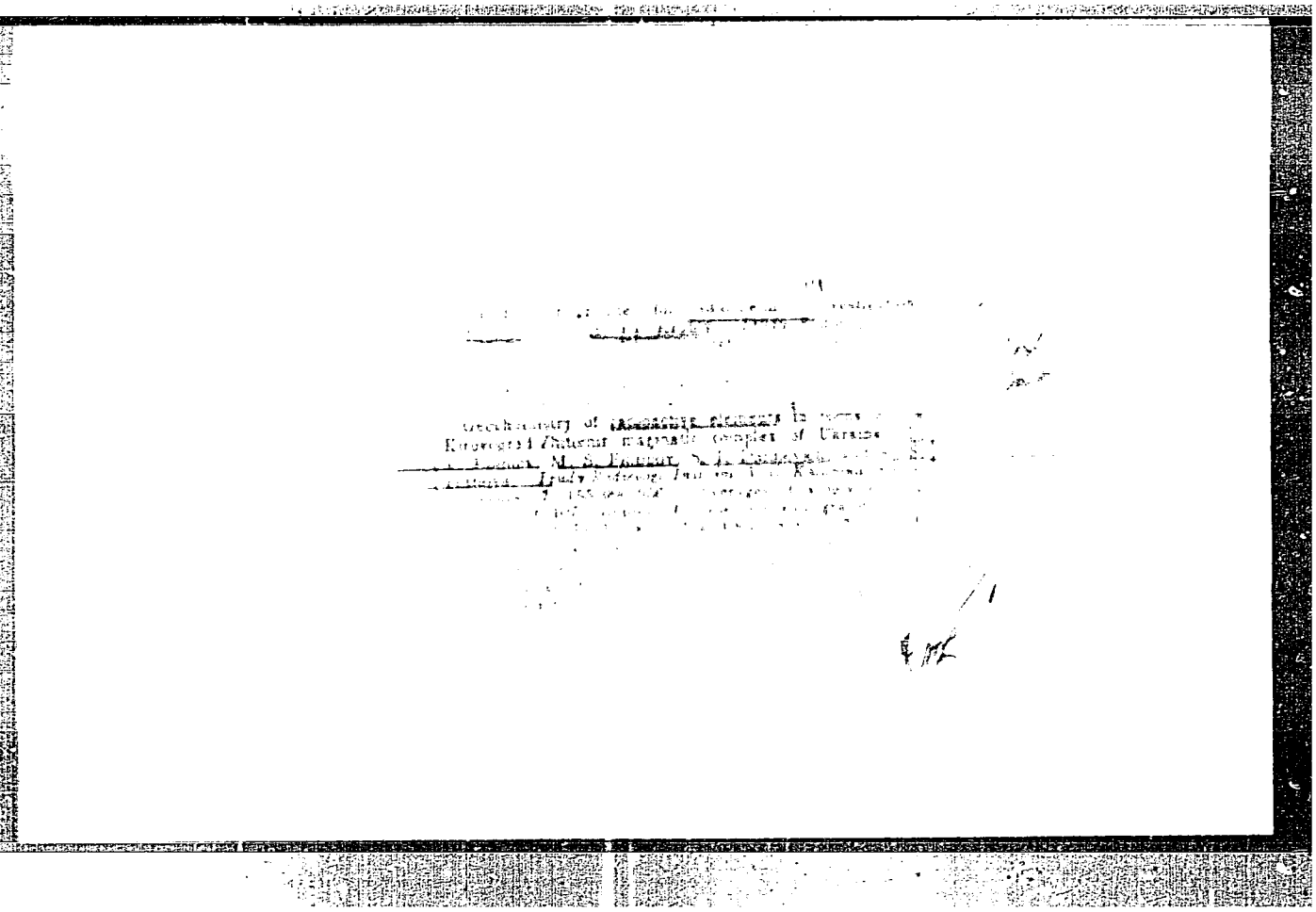
Sodium Fluoride

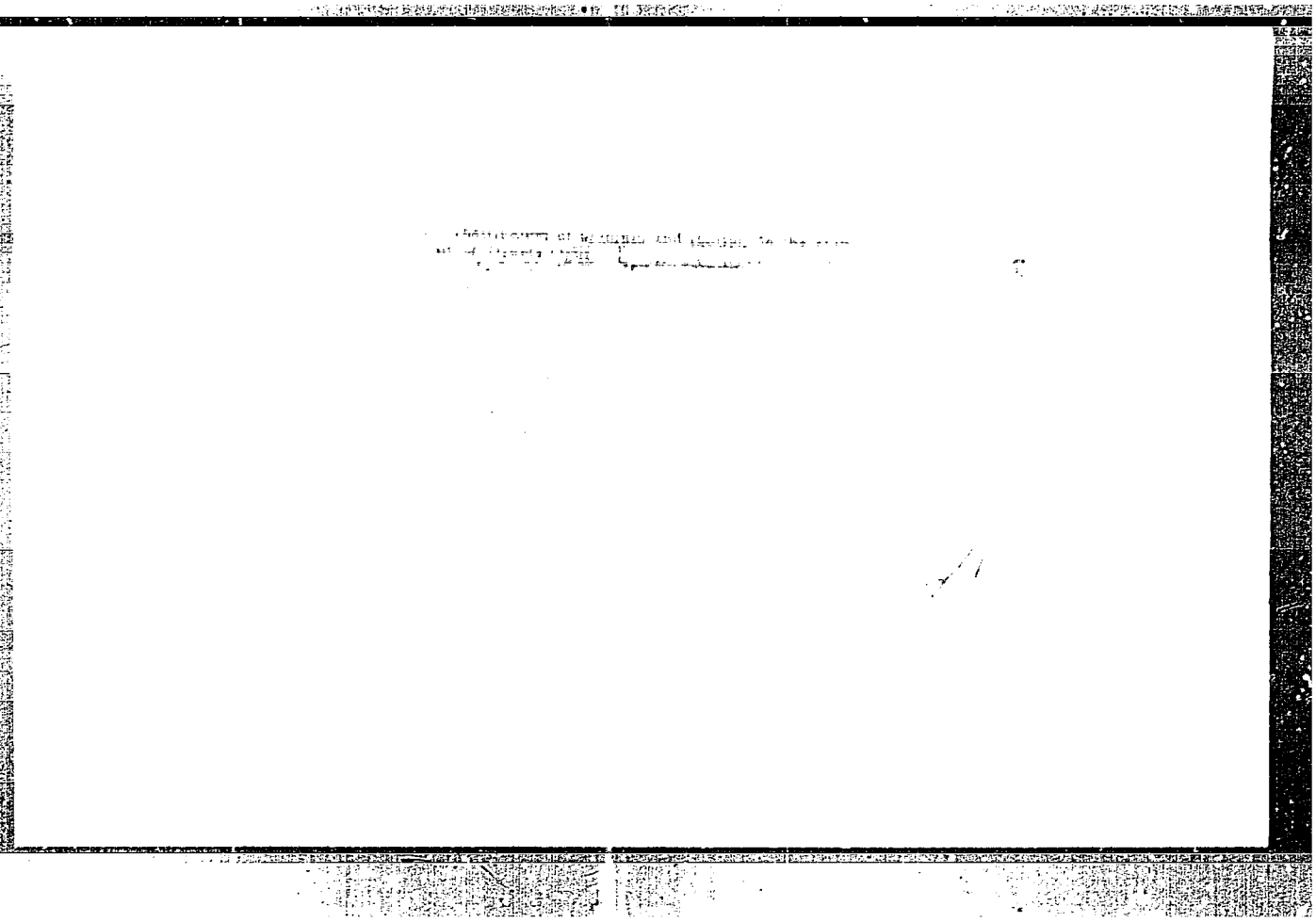
Ag, Hg, Pb, Bi, Cr, and Co sharply extinguish the fluorescence when present in quantities several times ten per cent of the weight of the bead. 4) Ca, Al, Tl, and Sn strengthen the fluorescence or produce changes in the color. When the relative concentration of U to Ca is 1:10,000, U fluoresces green. With higher Ca content, the intensity of fluorescence begins to increase and then decrease. The fluorescent color changes from yellow-green to blue. When the concentration of Al is $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ g in the bead, it does not fuse to transparency. Tl and Sn strengthen the fluorescence when their concentration in the bead is $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$-$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ g. 5) Ce, V, Nb, Ta, and Sb produce distinctive fluorescence in NaF. Ce and V give a red color, Sb a medium blue. The fluorescence of Nb and Ta is very similar to that for uranium. Some elements have a two-fold effect, depending on their concentration: with low concentrations they increase the fluorescence; with high they extinguish it.

A. A. Reshlanskaya

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826820013-1"





KRYLOV, A.Ya.

Distribution of uranium and thorium in the Alabash granite massif.
Trudy Radiev.inst.AN SSSR 7:209-213 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Terskei Ala-Tau--Uranium ores) (Terskei Ala-Tau--Thorium)